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AND

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1780.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
JOSEPH REED, Esquire,
PRESIDENT, *and the* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *of the Commonwealth of* Pennsylvania,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honourable House of Assembly, in their last session, duly sensible of the exigencies of war, and the necessity of sudden and extraordinary exertions in times of special difficulty and danger, did vest in this Council a power to declare Martial Law, for such purposes and so far as the same might be conducive to the public security, and the safety and defence of the good and faithful citizens of this Commonwealth: AND WHEREAS since the passing the said resolution the honourable Committee of Congress now with the army, and his Excellency the Commander in Chief, have, in the most pressing and cogent terms, represented the absolute necessity of procuring certain enumerated supplies for the army, in so short a space of time that the usual and ordinary forms must be dispensed with, or the requisition remain unexecuted; and the late offensive movement of the enemy, of which certain intelligence has been just received, admits of no delay in procuring a number of horses and waggons to be forwarded with all expedition to camp: AND WHEREAS the indiscriminate admission of all strangers into this city, without examination or enquiry, enables our artful and inveterate enemy to introduce their spies and emissaries, distribute their counterfeit money, and by such like practices defeat the best designs for the public welfare, and can no longer, with a due regard to our own safety, be permitted or connived at; for the preventing whereof we have thought proper to direct an office of enquiry to be opened, and Commissioners to be appointed, with power and authority to apprehend all suspicious persons, and take such other measures as the public safety may require. WHEREFORE, for the purposes aforesaid, and no farther at present, we have thought proper, and do hereby declare MARTIAL LAW, authorizing and requiring the persons by us to be appointed to proceed, as they may be specially directed from time to time, to execute the purposes aforesaid, for all which this our Proclamation shall be their sufficient warrant and authority. And we do in like manner require all officers civil and military, and all other the faithful inhabitants of this Commonwealth, to aid and assist them therein, as they tender their own welfare and safety, and as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

GIVEN, by order of the Countil, under the hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED, *Esquire, President, and the seal of the State, at* Philadelphia, *this ninth day of* June, *in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty.*

JOSEPH REED, President.

Attest. T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

GOD Save the PEOPLE.

The SENTIMENTS *of an* AMERICAN WOMAN.

ON the commencement of actual war, the women of America manifested a firm resolution to contribute as much as could depend on them, to the deliverance of their country. Animated by the purest patriotism, they are sensible of sorrow at this day, in not offering more than barren wishes for the success of so glorious a revolution. They aspire to render themselves more really useful; and this sentiment is universal from the north to the south of the Thirteen United States. Our ambition is kindled by the fame of those heroines of antiquity, who have rendered their sex illustrious, and have proved to the universe, that, if the weakness of our constitution, if opinion and manners did not forbid us to march to glory by the same paths as the men, we should at least equal, and sometimes surpass them in our love for the public good. I glory in all that which my sex has done great and commendable. I call to mind with enthusiasm and with admiration, all those acts of courage, of constancy and patriotism, which history has transmitted to us: The people favoured by Heaven, preserved from destruction by the virtues, the zeal and resolution of Deborah, of Judith, of Esther! The fortitude of the mother of the Maccabees, in giving up her sons to die before her eyes: Rome saved from the fury of a victorious enemy by the efforts of Volumnia, and other Roman Ladies: So many famous sieges where the women have been seen forgetting the weakness of their sex, building new walls, digging trenches with their feeble hands, furnishing arms to their defenders, they themselves darting the missile weapons on the enemy, resigning the ornaments of their apparel, and their fortune, to fill the public treasury, and to hasten the deliverance of their country; burying themselves under its ruins; throwing themselves into the flames, rather than submit to the disgrace of humiliation before a proud enemy.

Born for liberty, disdaining to bear the irons of a tyrannic government, we associate ourselves to the grandeur of those sovereigns, cherished and revered, who have held with so much splendor the sceptre of the greatest States; the Batildas, the Elizabeths, the Maries, the Catharines, who have extended the empire of liberty, and, contented to reign by sweetness and justice, have broken the chains of slavery, forged by tyrants in the times of ignorance and barbarity. The Spanish women, do they not make, at this moment, the most patriotic sacrifices, to encrease the means of victory in the hands of their Sovereign. He is a friend to the French nation. They are our allies. We call to mind, doubly interested, that it was a French maid who kindled up amongst her fellow-citizens the flame of patriotism, buried under long misfortunes: It was the Maid of Orleans who drove from the kingdom of France the ancestors of those same British, whose odious yoke we have just shaken off; and whom it is necessary that we drive from this continent.

But I must limit myself to the recollection of this small number of atchievements. Who knows if persons disposed to censure, and sometimes too severely with regard to us, may not disapprove our appearing acquainted even with the actions of which our sex boasts? We are at least certain, that he cannot be a good citizen who will not applaud our efforts for the relief of the armies which defend our lives, our possessions, our liberty? The situation of our soldiery has been represented to me; the evils inseparable from war, and the firm and generous spirit which has enabled them to support these. But it has been said, that they may apprehend, that, in the course of a long war, the view of their distresses may be lost, and their services be forgotten. Forgotten! never; I can answer in the name of all my sex. Brave Americans, your disinterestedness, your courage, and your constancy, will always be dear to America, as long as she shall preserve her virtue.

We know that at a distance from the theatre of war, if we enjoy any tranquility, it is the fruit of your watchings, your labours, your dangers. If I live happy in the midst of my family; if my husband cultivates his field, and reaps his harvest in peace; if, surrounded with my children, I myself nourish the youngest, and press it to my bosom, without being afraid of seeing myself separated from it by a ferocious enemy; if the house in which we dwell; if our barns, our orchards are safe at the present time from the hands of those incendiaries, it is to you that we owe it. And shall we hesitate to evidence to you our gratitude? Shall we hesitate to wear a cloathing more simple, hair-dresses less elegant, while at the price of this small privation we shall deserve your benedictions. Who, amongst us, will not renounce with the highest pleasure, those vain ornaments, when she shall consider that the valiant defenders of America will be able to draw some advantage from the money which she may have laid out in these; that they will be better defended from the rigours of the seasons, that after their painful toils, they will receive some extraordinary and unexpected relief; that these presents will perhaps be valued by them at a greater price, when they will have it in their power to say—*This is the offering of the Ladies.* The time is arrived to display the same sentiments which animated us at the beginning of the Revolution, when we renounced the use of teas, however agreeable to our taste, rather than receive them from our persecutors; when we made it appear to them that we placed former necessaries in the rank of superfluities, when our liberty was interested; when our republican and laborious hands spun the flax, prepared the linen intended for the use of our soldiers; when exiles and fugitives we supported with courage all the evils which are the concomitants of war. Let us not lose a moment; let us be engaged to offer the homage of our gratitude at the altar of military valour; and you, our brave deliverers, while mercenary slaves combat to cause you to share with them the irons with which they are loaded, receive with a free hand our offering, the purest which can be presented to your virtue,

BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN.

IDEAS, relative to the manner of forwarding to the American Soldiers, the Presents of the American Women.

ALL plans are eligible, when doing good is the object; there is however one more preferable; and when the operation is extensive, we cannot give it too much uniformity. On the other side, the wants of our army do not permit the slowness of an ordinary pace. It is not in one month, nor in eight days, that we would relieve our soldiery. It is immediately; and our impatience does not permit us to proceed by the long circuity of collectors, receivers and treasurers. As my ideas with regard to this have been approved by some ladies of my friends, I will explain them here; every other person will not be less at liberty to propose and to adopt a different plan.

1st. All women and girls will be received without exception, to present their patriotic offering; and, as it is absolutely voluntary, every one will regulate it according to her ability, and her disposition. The shilling offered by the widow or the young girl, will be received as well as the most considerable sums presented by the women who have the happiness to join to their patriotism, greater means to be useful.

2d. A lady chosen by the others in each county shall be the Treasuress; and to render her task more simple, and more easy, she will not receive but determinate sums, in a round number, from twenty hard dollars to any greater sum. The exchange forty dollars in paper for one dollar in specie.

It is hoped that there will not be one woman who will not with pleasure charge herself with the embarrasment which will attend so honorable an operation.

3d. The women who shall not be in a condition to send twenty dollars in specie, or above, will join in as great a number as will be necessary to make this or any greater sum, and one amongst them will carry it, or cause it to be sent to the Treasuress.

4th. The Treasuress of the county will receive the money, and will keep a register, writing the sums in her book, and causing it to be signed at the side of the whole by the person who has presented it.

5th. When several women shall join together to make a total sum of twenty dollars or more, she amongst them who shall have the charge to carry it to the Treasuress, will make mention of all their names on the register, if her associates shall have so directed her; those whose choice it shall be will have the liberty to remain unknown.

6th. As soon as the Treasuress of the county shall judge, that the sums which she shall have received deserve to be sent to their destination, she will cause them to be presented with the lists, to the wife of the Governor or President of the State, who will be the Treasuress-General of the State; and she will cause it to be set down in her register, and have it sent to Mistress Washington. If the Governor or President are unmarried, all will address themselves to the wife of the Vice-President, if there is one, or of the Chief-Justice, &c.

7th. Women settled in the distant parts of the country, and not chusing for any particular reason as for the sake of greater expedition, to remit their Capital to the Treasuress, may send it directly to the wife of the Governor, or President, &c. or to Mistress Washington, who, if she shall judge necessary, will in a short answer to the sender, acquaint her with the reception of it.

8th. As Mrs. Washington may be absent from the camp when the greater part of the banks shall be sent there, the American Women, considering that General Washington is the Father and Friend of the Soldiery; that he is himself the first Soldier of the Republic, and that their offering will be received at its destination as soon as it shall have come to his hands, they will pray him to take the charge of receiving it, in the absence of Mrs. Washington

9th. General Washington will dispose of this fund in the manner that he shall judge most advantageous to the Soldiery. The American Women desire only that it may not be considered as to be employed, to procure to the army the objects of subsistence, arms or cloathing, which are due to them by the continent. It is an extraordinary bounty, intended to render the condition of the soldier more pleasant, and not to hold place of the things which they ought to receive from the Congress, or from the States.

10th. If the General judges necessary, he will publish at the end of a certain time, an account of that which shall have been received from each particular State.

11th. The women who shall send their offerings, will have in their choice to conceal or to give their names; and if it shall be thought proper, on a fit occasion, to publish one day the lists, they only, who shall consent, shall be named; when with regard to the sums sent, there will be no mention made, if they so desire it.

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL and neat assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, some capital instruments, a case of six scalpels, with forceps, blow pipe, hook and scissars, a case of couching instruments. Smellie's forceps, with their appertenances, trocar, and several other instruments. The whole to be sold together, being all in good order; late the property of a deceased eminent Physician. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

STOLEN out of the pasture of Joseph Darlington, near Brandywine Meeting, in West Nantmill township, Chester county, on the 17th instant June, a likely brown MARE, heavy eared, the off eye disfigured by cutting her for the hooks, short tail, shod before, paces and trots, is in very good order, about 14 hands 3 inches high, and has a little white spot behind one of her ears. Whoever takes up said mare and thief, so that the owner may get his mare and the thief brought to justice, shall receive FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, or for the mare only THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges paid, if brought home to the above place, by JOHN WARD. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN from the plantation of Israel Pemberton, but now the property of the subscriber, in Germantown, a black MARE, 5 years old, has two white feet, a large star in her forehead, about 14 hands high, walks close with her hind legs, and has a small white streak under her belly. Whoever takes up and secures the above mare, so that the owner may get her again, shall have TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

¶ JAMES OGLEBY.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of the house of the subscriber, in Upper Merion, on the night of the 9th instant June, a silver WATCH, with an old fashioned silver face, maker's name Prince, No 2605, two pair silver buckles, one middling large, 34 penny weight 5 grains; the other a small carved buckle, 25 penny weight, marked D D, and one homespun shirt. Whoever apprehends the thief, so that the owner may get the above articles, shall receive the above reward or in proportion for any part thereof. All watch makers and others are desired to stop the above articles, should they be offered for sale, and all reasonable charges shall be paid with the reward, by

† ISAAC DAVIS.

WAS taken up by the subscriber, in Lower Merion township, on Lancaster road, a large roan HORSE, full 15 hands high, shod before, his hind feet white, a natural pacer, neither brand nor ear-mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ROBERT HOLLAND. ¶

From the BOSTON GAZETTE of May 29.

Meſſieurs EDES,

By inſerting the following ADDRESS, *you will oblige a conſtant Reader.*

MY FELLOW COUNTRYMEN,

IT is now upwards of five years ſince I addreſſed you on the important ſubject of Military preparations. I am confident, by this time, you are fully convinced of the truth of the propoſitions I ſubmitted to your conſideration between the years 1770 and 1775.

The exertions you have made in ſupport and defence of your rights, liberties and independence, will excite the aſtoniſhment and admiration, not only of the preſent, but future ages. You have now a name among the nations, and will probably e'er long become one, the moſt opulent and aſſluent. But, your work is not yet done; the enemy are yet in your country, and muſt be vanquiſhed: The war has already been long, expenſive and bloody, but the object is worth all theſe, and much more. Your own happineſs, and that of unborn millions, is involved in the iſſue. Perſevere, my countrymen, a little longer, and the enemy, who now appear to be almoſt in their laſt agonies, will expire.—But let there be no remiſſion until the event has fully taken place.

A remiſſion on your part would prove a reviving cordial to the ſinking ſpirits of the enemy; and although in their expiring moments, might put it in their power to gain an advantage.

I am well aware that you have many important objects at this time which call for your attention. Your finances demand it. A good conſtitution or form of government is important, and highly neceſſary to give energy to your laws. But remember, ſomething equally, yea more important, demands your attention,—Your ARMY, for on the ſucceſs of your ARMS, the ſecurity of your finances and conſtitution depend.—If your army is neglected, or ſhould prove unfortunate, finances and conſtitution will become very precarious. Nothing but the moſt ſincere regard for your beſt intereſt induced me to addreſs you before the commencement of hoſtilities----The ſame motive conſtrains me to do it at this time. It is not in the flowers of rhetoric, or the refinements of Greece and Rome---theſe are not mine. My pen is dictated by a heart warmly engaged in your cauſe and intereſt. If I am apprehended by my countrymen, it is enough. My aim is, to rouſe and entreat your attention, and the continuation of your exertions for the completion of your warfare, which has hitherto been ſo honorably and ſucceſsfully conducted.

Let not your ſucceſſes, or an apprehenſion that the war is near a cloſe, lull you into ſecurity. Remember, ſuch a temper is next door to ruin.

If you wiſh a ſpeedy and honourable peace, vigorous and united meaſures will, under Heaven, ſoon produce it. If you were only to negociate with the enemy, you would in it ſucceſsfully do it ſword in hand.

The ſeaſon is now far advanced----the campaign will ſoon open----no time is to be loſt in compleating your batalions. Let me beſeech you to have it accompliſhed without the leaſt delay; and take the moſt ſpeedy and effectual meaſures that all needed ſupplies be ſeaſonably provided and forwarded to your troops. Remember, the life of a ſoldier is attended with much fatigue and many hardſhips—while he cheerfully encounters theſe, let him have no reaſon to complain for want of neceſſaries.

My Fellow Soldiers, you who have nobly ſerved your country the former campaigns, and whoſe times of ſervice have honorably expired, I know your *worth*.---Leave not the beſt cauſe in the world for any other employment.---*Reinliſt*, and return to your brethren in the field, by whoſe ſides you have *fought*, *bled* and *conquered*. How animating to them, when you return again, to ſhare with them the honors of the field.

Ye nervous youth, who have not yet ſerved in field---- Never let it be ſaid that the independence of your country was ſecured without your having taken an active part to effect it.—Step forth, that you may, although late, pluck a ſprig of laurels.

My fellow-countrymen of all denominations, who are purſuing your intereſt at home---Heaven proſper your lawful endeavours---But let me repeat, forget not that the enemy is ſtill in your country, ſeeking your deſtruction; and that the event of war is uncertain.—The prize for which you are contending is almoſt within your graſp---In preference to all other objects (for it is the moſt invaluable) keep your eye conſtantly upon it.—Your lives and fortunes, the happineſs of your poſterity, with all the blood and treaſure already expended, are ſuſpended on the event of the preſent war.—By every thing dear to you, let me conjure you to rouſe, re-enkindle and raiſe to a flame that patriotiſm, which ſhone ſo conſpicuouſly in the firſt ſtages of the war; and which will not fail to crown you with deſired ſucceſs.—Let not the dæmons of avarice or diſſipation divert your attention or abate your zeal. I conclude with the words of a former addreſs (May 1770,) "*Diſtruſt is the mother of ſecurity*;" for ſhould fortune fail you, a prudent conduct never will.

A MILITARY COUNTRYMAN.

NEW-LONDON, *May* 26.

Yeſterday returned into port from a cruize, the Hancock, Experiment, and Young Beaver privateers. At 11 o'clock laſt Tueſday night, the above privateers, in company with the brig Holker of Philadelphia, fell in with the Arteriel, a packet from Falmouth, bound to New-York, commanded by Charles Newman, mounting 20 guns; at which time the ſhip, being near the eaſt point of Sandy Hook, ran on ſhore, by which they carried off their mail. The prize would ſoon have been got off, but a fleet of 20 ſail coming out of the hook the next morning, the privateers were obliged to leave her, after taking out a few articles. They alſo brought off a London paper of the 8th April, from which the following articles are extracted.

LONDON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *April* 6.

This day the Houſe of Commons reſolved themſelves into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider of the petitions from ſeveral Counties, Towns, &c.

The Lord Advocate ſaid, he by no means wiſhed to put an end to that buſineſs; but would rather that it ſhould come on again at a future opportunity. He would therefore deſire to withdraw his motion for the chairman to leave the chair.

After ſome debate, leave was given accordingly; and the advocate then moved, by way of amendment to the main motion, that there ſhould be inſerted after the word Committee, "That it is neceſſary to declare." The main queſtion was thereupon thus, "That it is neceſſary to declare, that the influence of the Crown has increaſed, is increaſing, and ought to be diminiſhed."

Mr. Fox aſſented to the amendment; but declared, that if ever he ſhould ſet his foot in that Houſe again, which was a matter of doubt with him, he would always oppoſe the ſecond ſitting of that Committee, becauſe the example already given ſufficiently ſatisfied him that it would be no more than mockery.

The Committee at laſt divided, and the Miniſter was left in a minority, the amendment not having been negatived, as the Lord Advocate had expected. There appeared,

For the amendment, -	233
Againſt it, - - -	215

Majority for the neceſſity of declaring that the influence of the Crown is increaſed, &c. 18.

Mr. Dunning made his next motion, which was, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is competent to this Houſe to examine into, and to correct abuſes in the expenditure of the civil liſt revenues, as well as in every other branch of public revenue, whenever it ſhall ſeem expedient to the wiſdom of the Houſe ſo to do.

Mr. Rigby oppoſed the motion; ſaid it was one of the curioſities of the preſent age to ſee a Miniſter in a minority. He ſaid he had intended to have made a motion, which was, "That it was unjuſt in Parliament to diminiſh the civil liſt revenue, without proof of ſome abuſe of it;" and this ſecond motion of Mr. Dunning's was not at all inconſiſtent with it.

Mr. Burke rallied Mr. Rigby a good deal upon his curioſity; he alſo thought the Miniſter a curioſity; but he was more fit for the Britiſh Muſeum, than the Britiſh Houſe of Commons.

Lord North expreſſed his wiſhes that the Committee would not go on.

Lord George Gordon ſpoke; after which the queſtion was called for, and the motion was agreed to without a diviſion.

Mr. T. Pitt made the third motion in the Committee, which was, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is the duty of this Houſe to provide, as far as may be, an immediate and effectual redreſs of the abuſes complained of in the Petitions, preſented to this Houſe, from the different counties, cities, and towns in this kingdom.

Lord North again wiſhed the Houſe not to proceed.

No other objection being made to the motion, it paſſed unanimouſly.

It was then moved by Mr. Fox for the ſaid reſolutions to be immediately reported to the Houſe, which was oppoſed by Lord North, as violent, arbitrary and unuſual, but was, notwithſtanding, agreed to by the Houſe; and Mr. Huſſey reported accordingly, That the Committee had come to the ſaid reſolutions ſeverally. It was then

Reſolved by the Houſe, That this report be now received. The report was then made by Mr. Huſſey, and read the firſt and ſecond time, and agreed to by the Houſe.

Mr Rigby then moved for the Houſe to adjourn to Saturday, but it was carried for the Houſe to adjourn to Monday at 12 o'clock.

April 8. The report of a ſpeedy diſſolution of Parliament was current yeſterday in the Houſe of Lords.

Extract of a letter from Goſport, April 7.

"Admiral Graves, with his ſquadron of eight ſail of the line, will be ready for ſea to-morrow, and it is ſuppoſed they will go to ſea on Sunday.

"Friday, 12 o'clock. The wind being now fair, and the Weſt-India fleet not being ſailed, they will, it is ſuppoſed, wait for Admiral Graves.

"Two large floating batteries are now getting ready in the river, one of which is to lie off Margate, for the better protection of that part of the Kentiſh coaſt.

Briſtol, April 5. By a letter from Gibraltar to a merchant in this city, dated the firſt of March, we are informed, that the Spaniſh fleet under Don Cardova is reinforced by four ſhips of the line, and that no veſſels can either go in or out of that port without the utmoſt danger of being taken.

FISH-KILL, June 8.

By the lateſt intelligence from Schenectady we are informed, that Sir John Johnſon (who ſtiles himſelf Lieutenant Colonel, commanding the King's Royal Yorkers, in the parols given to ſome of the priſoners) on Lord's day evening, the 21ſt ult. made his firſt appearance at Johnſon-hall, undiſcovered by any but his friends; who, no doubt were in the ſecret:---On Monday, about day-break, they began to burn all the houſes except thoſe of the tories; beginning at Aaron Putnam's, below Tripe's Hill, and continued burning to Anthony's Noſe, or Acker's houſe, except a few, which, by the vigilance of the people, were put out after the enemy had ſet them on fire. There are burnt about 33 houſes and out-houſes, and a mill; many cattle were killed in the field, and 60 or 70 ſheep burnt in a barn. Eleven perſons were killed. Col. Fiſher and his two brothers fought with great bravery; when the two brothers were killed and ſcalped, the Colonel went up ſtairs, and there defended himſelf, but being overpowered, was knocked down and ſcalped; on which they plundered the houſe, ſet it on fire, and then went off. The Colonel reviving a little, though he was left by the enemy for dead, he pulled one of his dead brothers out of the houſe, then in flames; the other was conſumed in the houſe. It is ſaid the Doctors have hopes that Col. Fiſher will recover: His mother had a narrow eſcape for her life, being knocked in the head by an Indian; but ſhe is like to do well. Capt. Hanſen was killed by an Indian, who had formerly been uſed by him with kindneſs, and profeſſed much gratitude. Old Mr. Fonda was cut in ſeveral parts of his head with a tomahawk. Had it not been for the alertneſs of Mr. Van Vrank, probably more would have been butchered by their ſavage hands; he alarmed the people along the way to Caughnawaga, who by croſſing the river ſaved their lives. Having done all the miſchief to the diſtreſſed inhabitants they poſſibly could, they returned to Johnſon-hall in the afternoon; when Johnſon dug up his plate, and about ſun-down marched for the Scotch Buſh, about four miles, that evening. He has got 15 or 20 of his Negroes, who had been ſold: ſeveral of his tenants and others are gone with him: he has permitted ſome of his priſoners to return on parole: his whole force, when he landed at Crown Point, is ſaid to be about 500 men, 200 of them Britiſh, part of his own regiment, and Indians. Capt. Putnam and four men followed them in their retreat four days, on their way to Lake Champlain: he ſaw him 24 miles from Johnſon-hall;---ſome think they will take their route to Oſwegatchie; but this ſeems improbable, as they have not proviſions ſufficient with them.

His Excellency the Governor, on receiving the intelligence, on Thurſday the 25th ult. immediately ſet out from Kingſton, and proceeded to Albany; whence, with a conſiderable body of militia, haſtily aſſembled, he ſet out for Lake George, the militia continuing to join him by the way. From Lake George, with his troops, he croſſed the Lake on Tueſday laſt, and was proceeding to Ticonderoga, where he was to be joined by a body of militia from the Grants. And as it is reported and believed, he has taken moſt of the batteaus of the enemy, and got beyond them, it is hoped he may cut off their retreat, and be able to give a good account of them.

CHATHAM, *June* 14.

Extract of a Letter from Pumpton, dated May 6.

"Laſt Friday ſe'nnight two waggons belonging to Mr. Gamble, Commiſſary, &c. on their way from Fiſh Kill to Morris Town, were ſtopped in Smith's Clove by a party of the enemy from New-York, and robbed of moſt part of whatever was valuable in them. In one of them was a trunk of hats for ſome officers in our army;—one trunk of books and cloathing, belonging to Capt. Garanger of the artilery;—and another very large trunk of valuable cloathing of every kind, together with a collection of books, &c. the property of Samuel Witham Stockton, Eſq; of this State, who arrived about ſix months ago from Holland. After the trunks were broke open, and emptied, they were left, with a conſiderable number of books and ſome trifling articles, in the woods where the robbery was committed.—A few days ago the two laſt mentioned gentlemen, with a party of continental troops, ſcoured the the Mountains in that quarter, and ſearched all the diſaffected houſes in the neighbourhood of the Clove, ſuſpected of harbouring thoſe infamous refugee robbers, but met with little ſucceſs in making any important diſcoveries. Inſtead of the enemy's diſcouraging theſe villains, I am informed they ſtimulate and endeavour to protect them from the immediate puniſhment due to their crimes, by putting commiſſions into their pockets as officers, thereby providing againſt an accidental capture."

TRENTON, *June* 14.

Since the enemy have been at Elizabeth-Town Point, a party of 16 of our militia having been out upon a ſcout, fell in with 17 of the enemy, whom they brought off, with their arms, without firing a gun.

It is reported that part of the Britiſh troops is arrived at Staten-Iſland from South-Carolina.

We are informed that the enemy ſtill continue at Elizabeth-Town Point inactive, except ſcouting parties that are daily ſkirmiſhing with our militia; in ſeveral of which the militia have fought with great ſpirit, and been ſucceſsful. Our loſs is computed to be about 30 killed and wounded, Captain Reves being among the former. The enemy's loſs is ſaid to be 150 killed, and as many more wounded.

Extract of a letter from New-Barbados, Bergen county, dated May 30, 1780.

"This morning a detachment of about 300 of the enemy, under the command of Col. Boſkirk, made a deſcent into this county. Their object was profeſſedly to murder and carry off the militia. They divided themſelves into two parties, each going upon a ſcout. They met at the houſe of J. Zabriſkie at about one o'clock, A. M. and miſtaking each other for the rebel guard (as they call it) fell upon each other in a moſt furious manner, and by the diſcharge of their muſkets and uſe of the bayonet, they appear to have made a dreadful ſlaughter; the ground round the houſe being in a meaſure covered with blood, and in ſome places the clotted gore remained in heaps when I arrived at the ſpot, which was at five o'clock.—After this, they, finding their miſtake, retreated over, and took up the bridge to prevent our men purſuing them. 'Tis ſaid they had ſeven or eight killed on the ſpot, beſides wounded---All were carried off."

Thurſday laſt a party of about 30 of the enemy landed at Cloſter, in Bergen county, in order to plunder cattle from the inhabitants; but while they were collecting them, they were attacked by a party of our militia, under the command of Capt. Blanch, who retook the cattle, killed one and wounded two of the plunderers, and drove them to their boats, without any loſs on our ſide.

Saturday night laſt the alarm-gun at Princeton was ſpiked up by a perſon unknown; but the ſpike has been ſince taken out by heating the cannon. It is hoped the villain will be diſcovered and meet a proper reward.

Extract of a letter from Monmouth county, June 12.

"Ty, with his party of about 20 blacks and whites, laſt Friday afternoon took and carried off priſoners, Capt. Barns Smock and Gilbert Vanmater; at the ſame time ſpiked up the iron four pounder at Capt. Smock's houſe, but took no ammunition: Two of the artillery horſes, and two of Capt. Smock's horſes, were likewiſe taken off."

The above-mentioned Ty is a Negroe, who bears the title of Colonel, and commands a motly crew at Sandy-Hook.

Major General DICKINSON ſet out from this place yeſterday morning, to take upon him the command of the Jerſey militia in order to co-operate with the continental army in repelling the incurſions of the enemy, who have taken poſt at Elizabeth-Town Point. It muſt give the moſt heart felt pleaſure to the friends of liberty and the independence of our country, to obſerve with what unanimity and reſolution the militia have turned out for the ſupport of the common cauſe, and gives a happy preſage of our final ſucceſs.

The following extract is taken from a letter received by a gentleman in Morris-Town from his friend in Suſſex county.

"On Sunday morning the 4th inſt. about one o'clock, Major Hoops, having reaſon to believe that diſaffected perſons were in his neighbourhood, diſcovered a fellow in company with a woman near his houſe; he immediately queſtioned them; the woman prevaricated, and the man heſitating in his anſwers, gave him ſuſpicion; upon which he deſired them to walk into the houſe, that he might be fully aſſured of what they told him. Major Hoops on his way to the houſe looking round, found the man running away; he purſued and took him, not without wounding the fellow through the arm with a ſmall-ſword, upon ſeeing a cocked piſtol in his hand. He was diſcovered to be a Levy ſoldier in his regimentals, belonging to the corps of Jerſey Volunteers; on bringing him to the light, the Major preſented one of the piſtols he had taken from him to his head, and reſolutely declared he would put him to death, if he did not inform him of his deſigns in coming to this part of the country. He ſaid that about three weeks ago he came out with Lieut. Moody, and another, from New-York, who had received inſtructions from General Kniphauſen, but he kept them ſecret; only hinting that he was to take ſome perſon off within two miles of Morris-Town, but finding that he was not at home, nor would be before the 15th of this month, they came up here in order to paſs their time away till the perſon returned: That he had left Moody in the road near the Moravian Mills; that he had liberty to go to his uncle's, one Matthew Lowrey, where he was then going, had not Major Hoops diſappointed him; and that he was to meet

Moody and his companion on the top of Jenny Jump mountain on Thurſday night, when they were to proceed on their intended expedition.

"After leaving him under guard, and collecting his own people and a few of his neighbours, purſuit was given to Moody, but unfortunately could not make any diſcoveries."

From a LONDON MAGAZINE.

RETURN of the Killed, Wounded, and Taken, of the Britiſh Army in America.

	Killed.	wound.	taken.
Lexington and Concord,	43	70	
Bunker's Hill, - -	746	1150	
Ticonderoga, St. Johns and Quebec,	61	110	350
The Lake, by General Arnold,	53	64	
Sullivan's Iſland, - -	191	260	
The Cedars, - -	40	70	
Norfolk (Virginia) -	129	175	40
Different actions on Long-Iſland,	840	1660	65
Harlem, and Hell-Gate, -	236	175	49
Time of landing at New-York,	57	100	
White Plains, - -	450	470	270
Fort-Waſhington, -	900	1500	
Fort Lee, - -	20	35	
Trenton, - -	35	60	948
Princeton, - -	74	100	
Boſton road, by Capt. Harding,	52	20	750
In diſerent tranſports, -			390
Danbury, - - -	260	350	
Iron-Hill, near Elk, -	59	80	20
Brandywine, - -	800	1170	
Reading road, by Gen. Maxwell,	40	60	
Staten-Iſland, by Gen. Sullivan,	94	150	278
Bennington, - -	900	1300	300
F. Montgomery, by Gen. Clinton,	500	700	
Fort-Mifflin, - -	320	53	84
General Burgoyne's army,	2000	1126	5572
	8900	11008	9116

NEW-YORK, *June* 10.

Laſt Wedneſday morning his Majeſty's ſhip Iris, of 32 guns, Capt. Hawker, fell in (off the eaſt end of Long-Iſland) with L'Hermoine frigate, of 36 guns, and, after an engagement of an hour and twenty minutes, having ſeven men killed, and nine wounded, forced her to retire with great loſs: The Iris purſued the enemy in vain, her fore-topſail yard being ſhot away, and was otherwiſe greatly injured, and notwithſtanding a rebel frigate hove in ſight, the Frenchman continued to retire, tho' he outſailed the then crippled Iris. Captain Hawker, the day before, drove a rebel privateer aſhore upon Long-Iſland.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 21.

Laſt Wedneſday Evening Lieutenant Colonel Tenant arrived here with the following Diſpatches from Major General Lincoln to Congreſs.

SIR, Charleſtown, May 24, 1780.

THE encloſed papers will inform Congreſs of each important circumſtance which has occurred in this department ſince I did myſelf the honor to write them on the 9th ult. by Mr. Cannon.

They will hereby obſerve, that after every effort and exertion made by a handful of brave troops, contending with numberleſs hardſhips and difficulties, (to all which they moſt chearfully ſubmitted) we were reduced to the ſad neceſſity of treating with Sir Henry Clinton, and acceding to the terms of capitulation, which accompany this letter.

I ſhall not at preſent go into a detail of the matter as I expect to reach Congreſs before this---but ſhould I not, Lieutenant Colonel Tenant, who is the bearer of this letter, will be able to give a minute ſtate of things: I muſt beg leave therefore to refer Congreſs to that gentleman, and to aſſure them, that his ſteady attention to duty and zeal for the ſervice, entitle him to every reſpect. I have the honor to be, with the higheſt regard and eſteem,

Your Excellency's moſt obedient ſervant,

B. LINCOLN.

Lieutenant Colonel Tenant will be able to inform Congreſs what has cauſed ſo much delay in getting off the diſpatches.

His Excellency Samuel Huntington, Eſq;
Preſident of Congreſs.

[*For Letters and Articles of Capitulation, ſee our laſt Week's Gazette.*]

RETURN of the killed and wounded during the ſiege.

Killed, 1 Colonel, 1 Aid de Camp, 6 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 10 Serjeants, 68 rank and file, continentals --- Wounded, 1 Major, 2 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 18 Serjeants, and 114 rank and file, continentals.

The militia and ſeamen being in a different part of the town, ſuffered no loſs.

RETURN of the continental troops, priſoners of war, including the ſick and wounded.

Major General Lincoln.

Brigadiers; Moultrie, M'Intoſh, Woodford, Scott, Du Portail, Hogan.

Colonels 9. Lieutenant Colonels 14, Majors 15. Captains and Captain Lieutenants 84, Lieutenants 84, ſecond Lieutenants and Enſigns 32.

Non-commiſſioned officers 209, drums and fifes 140, rank and file 1977.

The number of deſerters of our army from the 29th of March to the 12th May amounted only to 20.

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

The barracks of Charleſtown, as extenſive and commodious as thoſe in Philadelphia, have been fixed upon by the Commiſſioners for the reſidence of our continental troops during their captivity. Commiſſaries and Quarter-Maſters of our own have been appointed to procure proviſions and other neceſſaries from the Britiſh Commiſſary General, and iſſue them to our ſoldiers.---Three field officers are to remain conſtantly in town to ſuperintend the priſoners &c. and are to be relieved as often as they pleaſe.---The other officers are alſo at liberty to viſit their men at any time, by giving notice of the day and hour to the Commiſſary of priſoners --- The General officers and ſome of the Field officers were allowed to take up quarters, &c. any where within the limits of Chriſt Church Pariſh; and the enemy ſeemed to be diſpoſed to grant any reaſonable requeſt, in conſideration of the brave defence made by the troops.

The fourth day after the ſurrender of the town, the arſenal, in which had been depoſited all the ſtands of arms taken by the enemy, was blown up by a few barrels of powder imprudently left there, and which accidentally took fire. Upwards of 40 Britiſh ſoldiers, and ſome Heſſians periſhed in the exploſion, and ſix houſes were totally burnt.

The ardour and laudable ambition that has appeared among the inhabitants of Philadelphia ſince the report of the loſs of Charleſtown firſt became a ſerious matter, is a proof how deeply the cauſe of America is engraven in their hearts. I am, like every other loyal and faithful citizen, affected at every diſaſter which befals us, but when I ſee theſe loſſes inſtead of depreſſing us animate us to great and generous actions, I forget the hurt in the good that it produces. The loſs of Charleſtown has already given riſe to ſeveral moſt public ſpirited meaſures, which it is probable would not otherwiſe have taken place, becauſe the neceſſity of them would not have been ſo manifeſt.

Firſt, an aſſociation of all the officers of government, and the merchants and principal inhabitants of the city, to receive and ſupport the new State money at the value of gold and ſilver, which will likewiſe naturally extend to raiſe the value of all paper money.

Secondly, a ſubſcription has been moſt liberally entered into, began by the merchants of the city, for raiſing a fund of hard money to be given in bounties for filling up the quota of the Pennſylvania line; and,

Thirdly, to the everlaſting honor of the ladies of this city be it told, that they, contending with the gentlemen for the palm of patriotiſm, or rather ſweetly ſtriving to enrich it with new embelliſhments, have began a ſubſcription for the noble purpoſe of their country's good. Ladies of the firſt claſs have undertaken to conduct it in the ſeveral Wards, and the ſucceſs it has met with diſcovers ſuch energy of heart and elegance of ſentiment, as does honor to the ſex.

And that no exertion might be wanting that the city of Philadelphia can contribute, a meeting of the merchants and other principal inhabitants, was held laſt Friday at the city tavern, when it was agreed to procure on their own credit, rations for the ſupport of the army to the amount of Three Hundred Thouſand Pounds hard money. Examples ſo patriotic and animating cannot fail of being glorioufly followed by every other State in the union, and put us in ſuch a formidable condition to co-operate with our allies immediately on their arrival, that the pilfering war of the enemy will receive its ſentence of death.

The Subſcription Securities to the Philadelphia Bank, amounted yeſterday to upwards of Two Hundred and Seventy Thouſand Pounds hard Money, and ſo great and general is the degree of public ſpirit at this time, that there is no doubt but twice Three Hundred Thouſand Pounds (the ſum propoſed) would be ſubſcribed if wanted.

In CONGRESS, *May* 19, 1780.

Reſolved, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall take and proſecute to conviction, any perſon who ſhall prepare, engrave, ſtamp, forge or print, or cauſe or procure to be prepared, engraved, ſtamped, forged or printed, the counterfeit reſemblance of any Paper Bills of Credit iſſued, emitted or made by Congreſs, or who ſhall counterfeit or ſign the name or names of the ſigners to any true bills to ſuch counterfeit paper, with the intention that ſuch counterfeit paper ſhall be paſſed in payments or received as genuine and good Bills, whether the ſame be ſo paſſed or received or not; or who ſhall pay or tender in payment any ſuch counterfeit money, or deliver the ſame to any other perſon or perſons, with an intention that ſuch counterfeit paper be paſſed, paid or received, as and for good and genuine, knowing the ſame to be forged or counterfeited, upon every ſuch conviction, and procuring a certificate thereof, under the hands of the Judges before whom ſuch conviction ſhall be had, or either of them, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall receive of the Continental Loan-Officer of the State where ſuch conviction ſhall be had, the ſum of Two Thouſand Dollars in the preſent Continental Currency, which the ſaid Loan-Officer is hereby directed and required to pay out of any public money in his hands, and to charge the ſame to the United States.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

IN COUNCIL,
Philadelphia, Thurſday, June 15, 1780.

WHEREAS the regular and punctual Collection of the Fines for Neglect of Militia Duty is not only indiſpenſibly neceſſary to encourage the brave and well affected to turn out in the Service of their Country; but as a preſent Fund to defray certain unavoidable Expences which attend actual Service. The ſeveral Captains or commanding Officers of Companies are therefore hereby required, agreeable to Law, to make an immediate Return of all Delinquents on the ſeveral Muſter Days, to the Lieutenant Colonels or Commanding Officers, who, together with the Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants, are directed to proceed immediately to the Recovery thereof, as by Law directed. *Extract from the Minutes,*
T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
Wedneſday, May 31.

The report of the Committee on Ways and Means was read and adopted, and is as follows:

"That in the opinion of your Committee, it is of the utmoſt conſequence, that every poſſible meaſure ſhould be taken to forward the collection of public taxes, and that every Member of this Houſe ſhould engage immediately on his return, to inform the Treaſurer and Collectors, &c. of the county in which he reſides, of the Laws paſſed during this Seſſion, for enforcing the collection of taxes, and uſe their utmoſt influence to accompliſh this very neceſſary buſineſs." *Extract from the Minutes,*
THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

*** The public Commencement intended to have been held at the Univerſity on the 22d inſtant, is put off until the fourth of July---the time allowed for the neceſſary preparations being too ſhort.

THE Public are hereby notified that the Partnerſhip of William Richards and Henry Land is diſſolved: No debts contracted during the partnerſhip remain unſettled. Thoſe who are indebted to ſaid company are deſired to pay the ſame to WILLIAM RICHARDS or HENRY LAND.

A freſh and general aſſortment of Capital and Patent MEDICINES, &c. to be ſold by WILLIAM RICHARDS, in Market-ſtreet, at the Sign of the Spread Eagle, near the Court-Houſe, and at his ſtore at Trenton-Landing, amongſt which are, Calomel, Camphor, Cantharides, Chamomile Flowers, Cortex Peru, Flour of Sulphur, French Barley, Gum Arabick, Glaubers and Epſom Salts, Iſinglaſs, Jalap, Ipecacuanha, Magneſia, Opium, Rhubarb, Sago, Senna, Roman Vitriol and Tartar Emetic; alſo, choice Pickled Sturgeon, fine India Soy, beſt Muſtard, Sweet oil, and Corks of all ſorts.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Whitemarſh, the laſt week in May, a large red COW, and calved the 2d day of June inſt. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

PATRICK MENAN.

N. B. I have publiſhed her in hand bills all round the neighbourhood. †

LOST,

THE following LOAN OFFICE CERTIFICATES, contained in a pair of ſaddle bags, that were loſt on the 23d of March, at Paramus, in New-Jerſey, and found by the enemy at the time of their attack of that poſt, and carried into New-York, viz.

No. 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, for 500 Dollars each, dated Philadelphia, November 19, 1778, payable to Joſiah Crane.

No. 1398, for 1000 Dollars, dated January 14, 1779; No. 3548, for 600 Dollars, dated January 14, 1779; No. 7103, for 300 Dollars, dated February 10, 1779; No. 5490, for 400 Dollars, dated November 19, 1778. Payable to Joſiah Crane, Hook, and Matthias Keutſch.

Notice being given to the Loan-Office, to prevent the payment of the above Certificates, all perſons are HEREBY CAUTIONED not to negociate them, but are deſired to ſtop, and forward them to JOHN WILCOCKS, Philadelphia, or JOSIAH CRANE, at Albany, for which a handſome reward will be given.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away, the 6th inſt. June, from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Makefield, Bucks county, a ſervant LAD, named Samuel Harris, about 18 years of age, of a dark complexion, dark eyes, and has ſhort brown hair; had on, when he went away, a flax and tow ſhirt and trowſers, old felt hat, is very talkative, uſed to live in Philadelphia, and ſuppoſed to be gone that way. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by JOHN BEAUMONT, jun.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour or conceal ſaid ſervant at their peril. ¶

Potts-Town, June 6, 1780.

WHEREAS in the Gazette of the 4th of Auguſt laſt we had an advertiſement inſerted, ſetting forth, that Robert Dill, A. C. I. did ſet up a public advertiſement in this town, accuſing us of propagating and ſpreading a report of his having ſold Continental Salt out of the ſtore: Theſe are therefore to acquaint him and the public, that we never ſaid he ſold Continental Salt, but that he, the ſaid Dill, ſold ſalt out of the Continental Store, is what we ſaid and can teſtify.

Now upon examining more particularly into the matter, we find that Robert Dill, at the requeſt of James May, took in a few barrels of ſalt which was ſaid May's property into the ſtore; that John Balty, who acted as ſcaleman for Robert Dill, at the requeſt of ſaid James May, ſold a few buſhels of his ſalt; but it was not nor is it our deſign to make any one believe that the public received any injury from the ſale of that ſalt, nor do we of our knowledge know or believe that Robert Dill has betrayed the truſt repoſed in him, nor do we want our former advertiſement to be underſtood as injurious to him.

¶ DETERICK MATTEX, ADAM CLECKNER.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN CLOTHIER, or one that will take a mill on ſhares. Such a perſon, if recommended for ſobriety and honeſty, may meet with encouragement by applying to the ſubſcriber, living one mile below Dover, in the Delaware State,

June 6, 1780. † 5w. THOMAS NIXON.

Camp, near Morriſtown, June 3, 1780.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of Mr. John Logan, in Mindham townſhip, Morris county, on the night of the 30th May laſt, A Black MARE, four years old, 14½ hands high, ſhod all round, with three white feet, and a ſtar in her forehead; trots and hand gallops remarkably well, very high ſpirited. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſo as the ſubſcriber may have the mare, and the thief be brought to puniſhment, ſhall have the above reward, or FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the mare only, by ALEXANDER PARKER,

† Capt. 7th Pennſylvania Regt.

WAS ſtolen, on the night of the 10th inſtant June, from the ſubſcriber, living in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, the following GOODS, a green mantua gown, ruffled, lined with blue ſtuff, a pale blue taffety ditto, ruffled, three or four pieces cut out of the tail, and a new piece put in, two cotton and linen ſheets, two fine linen ditto, three diaper napkins, marked E. H. three yards and an half of blue ſtuff, ſix yards of dull green worſted, a new beaver hat, a piece of blue taffety, enough to make a bonnet, a piece of green mantua, ſix yards and an half of eight hundred ſhirting linen, a lincey petticoat, with a ſmall ſtripe of green and pale red in it. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid thief or thieves, ſo that they be brought to juſtice, ſhall have ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, paid by

June 21, 1780. ¶ ELIZABETH DAVIS.

New-Garden, Cheſter county, 6th Month 16, 1780.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

BROKE open, laſt night, the houſe of the ſubſcriber, and ſtolen thereout, a ſilver watch, with a ſilver dial-plate, maker's name on it Reeve, London, and on the inſide Chas. Reeve, London, number believed to be 777; a ſteel chain, ſeal of a bluiſh colour, ſet in ſilver, with a ſpread eagle cut thereon, a braſs key, and the main ſpring lately mended: Alſo a woman's light coloured cloth cloak, with a cape to it, and a copperas coloured check handkerchief, marked S. S. with black ſilk. The above articles are ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by two men, one of whom had on a dark brown coat and trowſers, the other a blue coat, other dreſs not known. Whoever ſecures the thief or thieves, ſo as they may be brought to juſtice, and the owner get his goods again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or *Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars* for the goods only. ¶ JACOB SHARPLESS.

TEN days ago came to the place
Of the ſubſcriber, at a pace,
A dark bay Mare, I will make bold,
Fourteen hands high and four years old;
With ſaddle on and bridle too,
And both of them are almoſt new;
No brand nor ear-mark ſhe has got,
In midling order is her lot;
The owner I deſire to ſee
Him come and prove his property;
In reaſon, charges I'll expect,
To bring the coppers don't neglect.
In Cheſter county is my home,
In Londonderry townſhip known:
What name I'll go by when above,
Is only known to Dictaen Jove,
But here I'm called SAMUEL LOVE.

THE great Detriment done to the Army of the United States, by deserters serving on board private ships of war, having induced His Excellency the President, and the Executive Council, to declare by their Resolve of April 28th last, that the shares due to such deserters be stopped in the hands of the Agent. All persons are cautioned not to purchase shares, and Agents not to deliver part of prize goods before condemnation and issue thereof by the Marshal, as no sale made by, or delivery to deserters will be allowed.

Every person discovering to the subscriber the names of deserters from the American army, serving on board private vessels of war, or otherwise, shall for every such deserter discovered, with the name by which he entered, receive a reward of Fifty Dollars.

LEWIS NICHOLA, Agent for the State.

One GUINEA Reward.

WAS lost in this City, a Gold LOCKET, set with garnets on one side, on the other the cypher CNG in hair. Whoever has found the same and will deliver it to the Printers hereof, shall be paid the above reward. All Goldsmiths and others, to whom it may be offered for sale, are desired to stop it.

June 6, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, on Friday evening last, from the Falls of Schuylkill, a strawberry roan MARE, bout 15 hands high, paces and trots, 7 or 8 years old; had on a large quilted saddle, with a green cloth, and a snaffle bridle. Whoever secures said mare and thief shall have the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the mare, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN VANDEREN. ¶

Philadelphia, June 7, 1780.

ALL Persons who have any just demands on the subscriber, are desired to call or send in their accounts for settlement, within Thirty Days from the above date; and those that are in any wise indebted to him, are likewise desired to pay the same to him within Thirty Days, as he intends to move to his native country, Wirtemberg, as soon as possible. JACOB SULGER, Baker in Race-street, Philadelphia. ¶

THIS is to notify the Owners of Repaupo Meadows, lying in the county of Gloucester, in West New-Jersey, to meet the Managers on the first day of July next, at the house of William Eldridge, inn-keeper in Greenwich township, in said county, to agree upon a sum of money to be assessed and levied to support the banks and water-works, agreeable to the act of Assembly. By order of the Managers, ¶ THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

TAKEN up by John Edies, in Frankfort, last February, a bay MARE, about 12 years old, branded I. H. on the near shoulder; she is now in the hands of the Overseers of the Poor of Oxford township, Philadelphia county. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for her expences in three weeks from this date, by NATHAN WHITMAN, JACOB SIBLAY.

June 6, 1780. ¶

Baltimore, May 30, 1780.

FIFTY POUNDS Reward

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, about nine miles from this town, a mulatto fellow named JOE. He is very likely and stout made, 25 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, has a scar on one of his wrists, and walks very erect --- Had on and took with him, a white cloth surtout coat, an old blue regimental coat, faced with red, and the sleeves, from the elbows, mended with white cloth, white cloth waistcoat, a striped waistcoat, lined with blue linsey woolsey, a pair of linen corded breeches, one pair of linen and one pair of blue worsted overalls, one pair of tow linen trowsers, three shirts, a black stock, a pair of blue ribbed worsted stockings, a new wool hat, with a brass button to it, and a pair of French leather shoes, with brass buckles. He has much the appearance of having been in the army, where he was some time a waggoner. He is very plausible in speech, and will probably attempt to pass as a free man, by the name of JOSEPH HANSON. It is likely he may attempt to pass towards Bush-Town, near where his mother lives.--- Whoever takes up the said runaway, and secures or brings him to my plantation, WILLIAM ANDREW, overseer, or to me in this town, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges. MATTHEW RIDLEY.

Edgmont township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, May 31

ABOUT the middle of January last, at the time of the great snow, as the Virginia troops marched from Chester to Downingtown, myself and neighbours being by the road, a young man came along leading a large dark brown HORSE, without brand or ear mark, which he turned out to die without giving him in charge with any one, and as the subscriber hath saved the horse so far unexpectedly, and he appears to be valuable, the owner is desired to prove his property, pay the cost, and take the horse away. ¶ MORDECAI MASSEY.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Leatherman, late of Lower Merion, deceased, are requested to come and make payment; and those that have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested, within five weeks from this date, in order for settlement

May 25, 1780. FRANCIS LEATHERMAN, ANTHONY LEVERING, } Executors. ¶

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

Gwined township, Philadelphia county, May 31.

WAS Stolen, on the night of the 24th of April last, out of the stable of the subscriber, A black MARE, about 14 hands high, about 7 years old, high courage, and carries lofty, she turns her fore feet remarkably out, trots and paces. Whoever takes up said mare and thief shall have the above reward, or Three Hundred Dollars for the mare only, besides reasonable charges, paid by

† JACOB SMITH.

May 29 1780.

WAS taken up by the subscriber, in the borough of Chester, about ten days ago, A small bay HORSE, about 12¼ hands high, shod all round, both paces and trots, neither brand nor ear-mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶ EDWARD VERNON.

To be SOLD,

A HEALTHY and good looking NEGROE MAN, about 24 or 25 years of age, and has been bred a Farmer. Any person inclining to purchase, may enquire of the Printers hereof.

DESERTED from Berks county, Pennsylvania, the 17th of April, 1780, A certain JAMES PARKER, an enlisted Waggoner in the park of Artillery for one year, born in Ireland, a taylor by trade, about 48 years of age, wore a white felt hat, brown coat, with white metal buttons, and trowsers; much addicted to liquor. Also a certain MICHAEL SELLSAR, on the 16th of May, of Dutch extraction, born in Pennsylvania, talks broken English, about 5 feet 7 inches high. Whoever apprehends said deserters, and confines them in any goal, so as they may be sent to camp, or to Reading, shall receive the Reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by me, or the Waggon Master General.

ALEXANDER TURNER, D. W. M. G.

Milcreek hundred, Newcastle county, Delaware State, May 30, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber on the night of the 21st of this month, A dark bay HORSE, 15 hands high, 7 years old this grass, shod before, is a little hip-shot in his near hip, a small star in his forehead, and a snip on his nose, supposed to be stole by a stranger, his name unknown, wears a blue coat, red jacket, and cloth coloured leggings, half up his thigh; is about 6 feet high, a stout made fellow, swarthy complexion, black hair, inclining to curl, marked with the small pox. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, so that the owner may have his horse again and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the horse only, paid by † WILLIAM GRAHAM.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Lower Merrion, the 18th instant, A Sorrel HORSE, about 15 hands high, has a bald face, two white hind feet, shod before, branded on the near buttock CH, supposed to be 7 or 8 years old, trots and canters well. The owner is desired to come, and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away * WILLIAM WARD.

May 20, 1780.

Bucks county, May 22, 1780.

WHEREAS the estates of Joseph Galloway, Gilbert Hicks, Thomas West, and Peter Perlee, late of the county of Bucks, having been in due course of law forfeited and seized to the use of this State; The subscriber, Agent for the said county, hereby gives NOTICE, that the interests and estates of the said Joseph Galloway, Gilbert Hicks, Thomas West, and Peter Perlee, in the following tracts of land, viz.

A LOT of near an acre of land, with a large good stone dwelling-house thereon, conveniently situate for a tavern, at the Four Lane-Ends, in Middletown township, late Gilbert Hicks's, Esquire

A TRACT, containing 170 acres, situate in Warwick township, with improvements thereon, late Thomas West's.

A TRACT, situate in Durham township, containing about 150 acres, with improvements, late Peter Perlee's.

A TRACT, situate in Durham aforesaid, containing 168 acres, with improvements and is Lot No. 8 of Durham Tract, late Joseph Galloway's, Esquire; also will be sold, Joseph Galloway's right, title and interest to the Stamping-works and Cinder-heap in Durham.

The sales will be held at the Court-House in Newtown, on Wednesday, the 28th day of June next.

The terms of sale will be according to law, to wit, one fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after sale, or the premises to revert again to the state, and the bidder liable to forfeit the said one fourth part of the purchase money; the remainder thereof to be paid in one month after sale; and on a Certificate being produced from the Agent of full payment of the purchase money, a Deed will be given as by law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with respect to payment, the Agent will attend on the 10th day after sale to receive the first payment, and in like manner on the 30th day after sale to receive the last payment, after which no purchase money will be received, but the premises again sold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE WALL, Agent B. county.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1780.

WHEREAS the estates of John Parrock, Hudson Burr, John Loosely, Alexander Smith, Abraham Carlisle and Joel Evans, all late of the city of Philadelphia, have, in due course of law, been forfeited and seized to the use of this State.

We, the subscribers, Agents for the said city, do hereby give NOTICE, That the estates of the said John Parrock, Hudson Burr, John Loosely, Alexander Smith, Abraham Carlisle and Joel Evans, within the said city, consisting of the following Messuages, Lots, Rents and Tenements, to wit,

No. 1. A two story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Sassafras-street, between Front and Second-streets, in tenure of John Patterson, shoemaker.

No. 2. A two story brick messuage and lot of ground, adjoining the above, in tenure of George Heyl, taylor.

No. 3. A brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Sassafras-street, between Front-street and Water-street, in tenure of the widow Coppock.

No. 4. A brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Water-street, adjoining the above, in tenure of Allen Cathcart.

No. 5. A lot, wharff and stores, situate on the east side of Water-street and south side of Sassafras-street, containing in breadth 71 feet, and extending in depth from Water-street into the river Delaware as far as low water mark; the stores and wharff in tenure of Colonel Lewis Farmer, and part of the lot under rent to Captain Peter Brown, and part under rent to Isaac Cathral.

No. 6. Two yearly rent charges, one of 17l. and one of 10l. Pennsylvania currency, issuing out of two lots, situate on the west side of Water-street and east side of Front-street, between Sassafras and Mulberry-streets, in tenure of Sarah Forrest and William Niles.

No. 7. A yearly rent charge of 2l. 14s. Pennsylvania currency, issuing out of a lot on the south side of Sassafras-street, between Front and Second-streets, in tenure of Edward Brooks.

No. 9. A three story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Second-street and north side of Sassafras-street, containing in breadth about 16 feet, and in depth about 96 feet, in tenure of Dietrich Metzner.

No. 10. A three story brick messuage and lot, situate on the east side of Second-street, adjoining the above, containing in breadth about 16 feet, and in depth about 96 feet, in tenure of Abraham Wilt, jun.

No. 11. A lot of ground, situate on the north side of Sassafras-street, adjoining an alley which divides this from the last mentioned two messuages and lots, containing in breadth about 22 feet, and in depth about 51 feet, in tenure of Peter Paris.

No. 12. A lot of ground and wharff, situate on the east side of Water-street and north side of Sassafras-street, containing in breadth about 40 feet, and extending in depth from Water-street into the river Delaware, as far as low water mark, at present under rent to the following persons, for the following sums, viz.

The widow Salisbury,	8l.	Pennsylvania currency.
John Patterson, smith,	10l.	
John Flinton,	7l.	
Cassel and Casdrop, for the wharff,	32l.	
	57l.	

No. 13. Two yearly rent charges, one of 9l. and the other of 7l. 10s. issuing out of two lots of ground, situate on the north side of Sassafras-street, between Front and Water-streets, in tenure of Robert Black and the widow Salisbury.

No. 14. Two yearly rents issuing out of two lots of ground, on the south side of Sassafras street, between Front and Second-streets, one of 4l. and one of 3l. 5s. Pennsylvania currency, in tenure of Michael Dawson and Nathaniel Brown.

No. 15. Four yearly rent charges, one of 3l. 6s. two of 3l. 10s. each, and one of 3l. 2s. Pennsylvania currency, issuing out of four lots of ground, situate on the south side of Vine and east side of Second-streets, in tenure of George Herger, Adolph Gilman's executors, Frederick Mous and Charles Meredith.

No. 16. Two yearly rent charges, one of 4l. and one of 6l. Pennsylvania currency, issuing out of two lots of ground on the east side of Second-street, between Vine and Sassafras-streets, in tenure of George Peakham, (late of Frederick Rohr, deceased) and Jacob Brown: All late the estate of the said John Parrock, during the term of his natural life.

No. 17. A two story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Fourth-street, between Vine and Sassafras-streets, containing in breadth about 17 feet, and extending in depth about 175 feet to Crown-street. Late the estate of the said Hudson Burr.

No. 18. A two story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Walnut-street, between Front and Second-streets, in tenure of Mertz and company, subject to 2l. groundrent per annum. Late the estate of the said John Loosely.

No. 19. A frame smith shop, brick kitchen and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Third-street and south side of Union-street, in tenure of ——— Adams and company, subject to a groundrent of 8l. 12s. Pennsylvania currency per annum. Late the estate of the said Alexander Smith.

No. 20. A three story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Front-street, between Sassafras and Mulberry-streets, containing in breadth about 15 feet, and in depth about 135 feet, subject to a groundrent of 4l. 10s. Pennsylvania currency per annum. Late the estate of the said Abraham Carlisle, deceased.

No. 21. A two story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Stamper's alley, between Second and Third-streets, containing in breadth about 16 feet 8 inches, and in depth about 43 feet 6 inches. Late the estate of the said Joel Evans.

All which will be sold by public vendue, at the Court-House in the said city, on Monday, the 26th day of June next. The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day, until the whole be sold.

The terms of sale will be according to law, viz. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after the sale, or the premises again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the said fourth part of the purchase money; the remaining three fourth parts thereof to be paid in one month after sale; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchase money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And, to prevent all difficulties with respect to payment, the Agents will attend at the Court-House on the tenth day after sale, to receive the first payment; and in like manner on the thirtieth day after the sale, to receive the last payment; after which no purchase money will be received, but the premises again sold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

WILLIAM WILL,) Agents.
ROBERT SMITH,)

PARCHMENT,

Made and Sold by

ROBERT WOOD,

IN Fifth-street, near the New Jail, Philadelphia; where Conveyancers, Stationers, Store-keepers or others, may be supplied in large or small quantities. *6w.

To be SOLD by private sale, or exchanged for a convenient HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, on the south side of Christiana river, opposite to and within half a mile of the borough of Wilmington, containing 50 acres of good drained marsh meadow, and about 5 acres of upland adjoining thereto; the upland is high, and having a spring of good water, is an agreeable situation to build on; the whole fit for grazing or an extraordinary dairy. There is also to be sold a lease for six years, of 18 acres of marsh meadow, adjoining the said premises, the banks of the whole are in good repair, and the allotment of bank which belongs to said marsh is well stoned, so that a small expence will support the same. For terms inquire of CHAMLESS ALLEN, merchant, Philadelphia, or JOSEPH WARNER, in Wilmington, New-Castle county, on Delaware.

N. B. Said Warner has also about 30 head of horned cattle, and three valuable horses to dispose of. ¶ 6 w.

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